1963] Massachusetts Fern — Poole 309

SINGER, R. 1951. The Agaricales (mushrooms) in modern taxonomy. Lilloa 22:1-832.

_____. 1958. Fungi Mexicani, Series secunda — Agaricales. Sydowia 12: 221-243.

SMITH, A. H. 1957. A contribution toward a monograph of *Phaeocollybia*. Brittonia 9:195-217.
THEISSEN, F and H. SYDOW. 1915. Die Dothideales. Kritisch-

Systematische Originaluntersuchungen. Ann. Mycol. 13:149-746. WEHMEYER, L. E. 1942. Contributions to a study of the fungus flora of Nova Scotia. VI. Pyrenomycetes. Can. Journ. Res. C, 20:572-594.

A NEW STATION FOR THE MASSACHUSETTS FERN. - In September 1962 on a collecting trip with three of my faculty colleagues we stopped to open our lunch boxes in the old spring house at the Bradford Mineral Spring a short distance from the highway between Bradford Center and East Washington, New Hampshire. While exploring in the vicinity after lunch I came across a sizable, vigorous colony of Dryopteris simulata Davenport growing in damp mixed woods a short distance north of the spring. The only other station for this species in Merrimack County, represented by a specimen in the New England Botanical Club Herbarium, is in Contoocook near the middle of the county. The Bradford station is less than a mile east of the Sullivan County line. A station near the highway on Route 9 in South Stoddard in Cheshire County represents a more western extension for this species for this part of the state but the Bradford station is the most northerly to be reported except for an early collection in 1903 made by Timothy O. Fuller at Lake Wentworth in Carroll County. A specimen from the Bradford station has been deposited in the Jesup Herbarium at Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H. Others have been sent to the University of New Hampshire Herbarium in Durham, N. H., and to the Gray Herbarium and the New England Botanical Club Herbarium in Cambridge, Mass.

JAMES P. POOLE, JESUP HERBARIUM, DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.